

WOMEN'S BLOUSES--

Including Lawn, Delaine, Linen, Crepe Fancy Prints, Cotton and Silk Repp and Silk Taffeta Materials. High and low neck Collars, trimmed with Embroidery; some with Lace and Insertion, and hemstitched, asstd. style, colors, etc.

Prices Assure a Substantial Saving.

Women's White Duck Blouse ROBES

Lace Trimmed Collars, Tucked and Embroidered Fronts, also a limited number of Serge Robes, in Navy, Saxe, Tan, etc. Extraordinary Values that Challenge their Equal from any other source.

Women's White Underskirts

Made of Fine, Soft Finish Longcloth, Embroidered Flouncing, chosen for their attractiveness and newness of design. Popularly Priced.

Children's Wash Dresses

NO. 1 QUALITY

Check and Figured Percale in two colors; Light Blue and White, matched with self color collars, cuffs and belt; Circular Skirts.

NO. 2 QUALITY

Made of self colored Linene with belt and shoulder buttonings, short sleeves. Colors: Blue, Pink and Tan.

Girls' Fancy Wash Dresses

No. 1 A

Made of Cotton Crepe with floral design in Blue or Pink colors. Trimmed Collar and Cuffs. Circular Skirts.

No. 1 B

Made of self color Linene, trimmed with Check Gingham with matched Pearl buttons. All warranted fast colors and 1915 styles.

An assortment of **CHILD'S WHITE PINAFORES** In a variety of up-to-date styles. Prices according to size and quality.

Children's and Misses' **UNDERWEAR** For Summer wear.

WOMEN'S SUMMER UNDERWEAR Although low priced they are not seconds. Absolutely standard first quality.

WOMEN'S SUSPENDERS With Rubber Grips

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DRESS MUSLINS Fancy White, or White with colored floral figure.

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HORRORS OF WAR DESCRIBED ALONG THE ISONZO FRONTIER

Rivers Literally Alloat With Dead Bodies. Meadows and Fields a Veritable Shambles. Graphic Picture Drawn by Correspondent.

Berlin, Aug 3.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Attacks that in bitterness and determination begar description, losses that run into the thousands, desperate, heroic, useless infantry assaults following hour-long artillery fire, have characterized the terrible struggle between the Italian and the Austrian forces along the lower Isonzo river.

When the war shall have ended it is doubtful whether Neuve Chapelle and Ypres will stand out more grimly terrible than some of the bloody battles of early July along the Austro-Italian frontier.

A picture of the green Isonzo literally afloat with bodies, of the meadows and fields along its course a veritable shambles, of whole companies and battalions wiped out of existence on both sides, of prowling night attacks, checked by ghost-like searchlights, and of almost unbearable artillery fire withering and destroying everything in its path, is drawn by Leonhard Adelt, correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, in a despatch from the Isonzo frontier.

Adelt sketches dramatically the events leading up to the fearful Italian attacks, the secrecy of the preparations, the terrible strain of understanding them when they did come, and the bravery displayed on both sides. His despatch is in part as follows:

Grope Way to "Saddle."

"In single file the Dalmatians groped their way up the path through the woods to the 'saddle' of the Plava heights. Soon they could hear the rasp of spades and the back of picks, and took their appointed places in the shelters that are shot to pieces by the Italians in the daytime and that are repaired again each night.

"On the night of July 4 it was unusually still on both sides. The ghost-like arm of an Austrian searchlight groped its way along the fortifications of the enemy, the bags of sand in which looked like rows of dead men. The white shaft of light in one of its journeys revealed the enemy's snipers, lying flat behind rocks, their faces distinguishable through a glass in the bright light.

"They had placed iron tubes with explosives under the barbed-wire entanglements, and when they found themselves discovered they rose fearlessly and advanced. A few of the mines exploded suddenly, the explosions followed by tangled wires and flying posts and stones.

"Behind the ruin of every house in Oslavija, Gradiscutta and Podgora, behind every stone and bush, there were Italians. Their number grew to an entire corps, three infantry divisions.

Catapults Spat Mines.

"Their catapults spat mines into our obstructions, and at night smaller groups assailed our positions with hand grenades and rifle fire. All through the 5th of July the cannons thundered about us. Again and again they made dirt heaps of our covering and graves of our shelters. The howitzer shells acted much as a sword that mows down everything in front of it, and under their shelter there advanced toward us from Oslavija column after column of the enemy.

Dug Out of Living Graves.

"Opposition looked impossible and retreat out of the question, yet the Dalmatians, the Hungarians and Croats did resist, dug themselves out of living graves into which they had been catapulted, and met the enemy with a lightning fire that decimated the attacking lines. They held the position all the day and until the attack stopped at night.

"While an entire Italian army corps were trying to force the northern entrance to Gorizia, not less than three army corps were trying to get at it from the south by a route which has as its pivot the plateau of Doberdo.

Bombardment by Cannon.

"The next general attack on the 12th of July was prefaced again by a bombardment by cannon of all calibres. In some spots more than sixty shots a minute were counted. Two divisions then stormed the front lines between Sagrado and Vermegliano, and one regiment each at Polazzo and Redipuglia. The 13th of July brought not only a bombardment of Redipuglia, but a night attack as well, which was repulsed. On the 14th and 15th of July the siege operations against the great natural bastion of Doberdo turned into a huge field conflict.

"The night of the 16th, five strong divisions of Italians advanced against the Croats, who were in inferior numbers, robbed of their shelter by

the Italian artillery bombardment. Discharging their rifles and machine guns until the muzzles threatened to burst, they met the onslaught, literally mowing down as with scythes whole columns. But the gaping holes continued to fill up, and the Italian attackers crested the first hill and threatened to engulf the exhausted defenders.

Almost Superhuman Efforts.

"Every available reserve was thrown into the breach, and by almost superhuman efforts it was possible to bring the enemy to a halt and then to throw him back. There the Italians took refuge behind bags of sand that had been brought along and rested, awaiting another day and reinforcements.

"Dawn broke once more and the bloody, dusty, disturbed sleep among the stones and went at the bloody work once more like wild animals. The ground was almost as blood-red as the sky. Thousands lost their lives during these two days."



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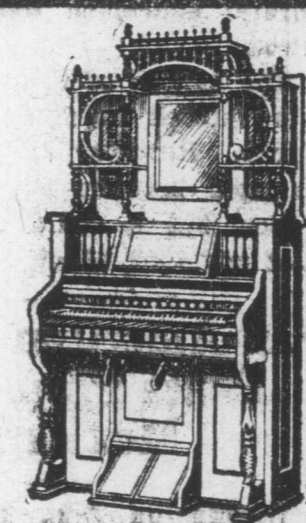
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ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

HAVOC OF THE FIRE PROTECTORS

New Device of Germans Wreaks Fearful Havoc on the Opposing Troops

London, August 4.—British Headquarters sends this description of the German "fire projector" attack on the British trenches at Hooge: At 3.30 in the morning of July 29 the German attack began with a tremendous fire concentrated from three sides upon the Hooge salient. There was a direct fire of 5-inch and field guns against our parapet, in addition to high explosive shells of longer range, and a rain of every sort of bomb from mortars. After over half an hour of this the enemy crept towards our battered parapets by steps they had carried forward and began to play upon what was left of the defenders with fire projectors.

Like Fire Extinguishers.

The fire projector is carried strapped to the back exactly as is a fire-extinguisher, and apparently contains some inflammable oil, under pressure which when the cock is opened projects a long, flaming jet. Weakened by the tremendous shelling they had undergone and with their defenses badly knocked about, the troops holding the salient had to relinquish the trenches on the north side of the road, and fell back slowly from the ridge. Owing to delays inseparable from the situation it was impossible to get a counter-attack into shape before three in the afternoon. Then the advance was made partly under cover of an irregular piece of forest known as the Zouave Wood, which offered the only concealment.

"A Flail of Thunderbolts."

But from the ridge east of Hooge the German guns swept the ground the whole place looking as though it had been thrashed with a flail of thunderbolts, yet the troops held on to it and even succeeded with the greatest gallantry in advancing to the edge of it facing the enemy, which was found in the German fashion to be completely swept by machine gun crossfire, so advance beyond it was almost certain death. None the less, the advance was repeatedly attempted and small isolated parties of officers and men succeeded in getting right up to the barbed-wire in front of the enemy's trenches. We were in the end obliged to be content with holding the line of wood to which the troops had clung with such determination.

Another account says:

The supporting troops nearby, in spite of catching some of this concentrated fire, held on. The German infantry finally made a counter-attack, which was met with heavy machine gun fire. Some of the ground lost in the two days of continuous fighting has already been recovered.

SAY DRINK SHORTENS LIFE

Health Department Publishes Life Insurance Statistics

The Department of Health made public yesterday results obtained from a study of the effect of alcohol on human life made by insurance companies. The subject is also discussed by Arthur Hunter, Actuary for the New York Life. Mr. Hunter explains that the investigations were primarily intended to assist in determining the types that could safely be accepted for insurance at regular rates which types should pay extra premium, and which should be declined. Forty-three leading companies supplied their records on about 2,000,000 lives, covering twenty-five years. These were divided in five classes, the fifth class being "those whose habits with regard to alcoholic beverages were not satisfactory in the past, or who used liquor steadily at the time of application for insurance."

"Nothing has been more conclusively proven than that a steady free use of alcoholic beverages, or occasional excess is detrimental to the individual," says Mr. Hunter. "Among men who admitted that they had taken alcohol occasionally in excess in the past, but whose habits were considered satisfactory when they were insured, the extra mortality was equivalent to a reduction of more than four years in the average life of these men."

The Health Department comments that while the committee did not report on the mortality among total abstainers, statistics have been gathered to justify the statement that total abstainers have a mortality during the working years of life of about one-half of that among those who take two glasses of whisky a day.

That Detroit auto kicked into a ditch by a mule should be tied to the animal's tail as a warning.